

Methods of Improving Speaking Skills of the Future Teacher

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Abstract

This article describes the aspects that a future teacher should focus on when improving his speech. On the basis of experiences, the research work carried out on the creation of an educational environment aimed at modernizing the modern educational content of training future personnel in the field of education in our country and creating the necessary conditions that allow students to realize their inner potential, industry network. It is developed in accordance with the requirements and standards of the present time, and at the heart of their reconstruction is the supreme goal of ensuring that the young generation grows up mature in all respects, worthy successors of our ancestors.

Key words: *Speech, attention, feature, experience, teacher, activity, sound, range, timbre, technique, skill, nature, generation, society, environment, science and technology, ecology, man, person, child.*

Introduction

It is known that language is the highest and main tool of human mental activity. Because language is what separates man from other creatures. Therefore, the highest products of human mental activity - the fruits of thinking - are realized through language and speech. Language is a powerful tool for applying the products of thought to life. In the explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language, it is defined as "language - a system of sounds, words, and grammatical tools that serve as a tool for expressing thoughts and communication", then speech is defined as "the ability, skill to express thoughts through language" or "is defined as "language in the process of conversation".

It is well known to all of us that speech technique is the most complex and the cause of constant discussions in the teacher's pedagogical activity. Therefore, first of all, the teacher should master the speech technique correctly. The teacher communicates with students of different characters in different situations. Therefore, he should compose and change his speech based on these situations, depending on the situation of the students, and always pay attention to the effective delivery of his speech. Pupils pay a lot of attention to the teacher's speech. Mispronouncing a letter or sound is a source of laughter. Talking in one tone is tiring. The teacher's loud voice during the individual conversation makes the student feel as if he is being cheated. This creates feelings of distrust towards the teacher. Throughout his life, the student remembers his teacher's speech characteristics, ways of addressing students, answering questions clearly and perfectly. Therefore, the speech of the teacher in the educational process is an important component of pedagogical skills. In order for the teacher to successfully carry out pedagogical activities, it is desirable that the speech of the teacher meets certain requirements.

METHODOLOGY Improvement of the general mental and physical characteristics of the speaker, which creates conditions for successfully acquiring the skills and abilities of the speech technique, and the development of imagination, figurative memory and fantasy is envisaged. Sound, range, timbre, diction, articulation, rhythm, and proper breathing play an important role in this activity.

Some teachers have been gifted with voice as an innate ability, but this too will deteriorate if not practiced. A teacher can make his voice strong, flexible, emotionally impressive. The volume of the sound is considered the range, and its limit is determined by the highest and lowest tones. A reduction in range causes speech to become monotonous. The teacher's speaking in one tone can reduce the perception of information by the listeners and make them bored.

The timbre is the factor that shows the variety, brightness and softness of the sound, and at the same time ensures the beautiful, soft, attractive and originality of the teacher's speech. Some consider sound and its timbre to be innate. But the current experimental physiology has proved that it is possible to completely reconstruct the sound. The teacher should speak the difficult part of the material at a low tempo, and then faster. When the rules and laws related to the topic are stated, the speech slows down when concluding. Conscious voice training is long, regular and individual. Studies conducted by many scientists show that a low voice is better perceived by students. They like a low voice over a high voice. A loud voice quickly tires both the students and the teacher. Voice disorders account for 40.2% of teacher occupational diseases. Causes of voice disease: a) speaking in a high voice; b) improper use of sound devices; c) failure to follow voice hygiene; g) congenital defects of the voice apparatus. In order to prevent various voice diseases, a pedagogue should speak little and slowly for 2-3 hours after work. After 3-4 hours of teaching, it is necessary to rest the sound apparatus for an hour.

Diction - clear pronunciation. Accuracy of pronunciation is a professional necessity for a teacher, which ensures that the teacher's speech is correctly understood by students. Accuracy of pronunciation is the strict accuracy of spoken words, syllables and sounds. It depends on the joint functioning of all parts of the speech apparatus (lips, jaw, teeth, soft and hard palate, small tongue, larynx, back wall of the throat, sound tubes). The tongue, lips, soft palate, small tongue and lower jaw are actively involved in speech. That is why it is important to train them. Improving clear pronunciation, that is, articulation, is created by moving the organs of speech. Articulation gymnastics is divided into two types. The first is the initial exercises of the speech apparatus, and the second is the exercises that teach each vowel and consonant to be pronounced correctly (expressive reading, rapid pronunciation). Inorganic

defects are: muttering, dumbness, stammering, inability to pronounce certain sounds, speaking through the nose, speaking quickly, speaking half-heartedly. To eliminate these, it is recommended to practice the movement of speech organs through articulation gymnastics. This is done in two ways: a) practicing the speech apparatus, b) practicing the correct articulation of each vowel and consonant sounds.

Rhythmic means the duration and pauses of certain syllables, the full continuity of speech, the use of speech and expressions in their place. At the same time, the process of organizing speech. This is one of the important elements of speech, sometimes instead of intonation and pause, it has a stronger emotional impact than words. Rhythm is the most important part of the speech, because the "Speech tone" and pauses also have a special emotional effect on the listeners. K.S. Stanislavsky defines rhythm as follows: "A dry word is closed like a pea falling from a stalk, and a meaningful word is gradually formed like a ball filled with mercury. The teacher explains the difficult part of the given knowledge gradually, and then he can move on to speaking more quickly." The speed of speech, the sounding of individual syllables and words, as well as observance of pauses in the rhythm of speech constitute the rhythm of speech. K.S. Stanislavsky said that intonation and pause itself have an emotional impact on the listener more than words. The speed of speech varies depending on the individual characteristics of the teacher, the content of the speech and the communication situation. Proper breathing. Correct breathing while speaking, establishing the voice and its inflection, pronouncing words without mistakes, improving the art of speaking are the features that form the speech technique of the teacher. Perfect development of speech skills and skills based on voice change, correct breathing, diction, rhythmicity is improved in the teacher's speech technique.

In order to improve his speech, the future teacher should constantly follow the following directions in the process of education and training:

- perfect knowledge of the laws and norms of the Uzbek literary language;
- regular self-control and speech activity;
- continuous development of his speech culture;
- to master the rules of literary speech in all situations of speech communication to create conditions for himself.

In order to develop self-control and expressive speech skills, the teacher should observe his speech activity, find out whether it is lively, diverse, emotionally colored or the same monotonous (high-low). Before any educational activity, record and listen to your speech several times and try to correct your mistakes, rehearse your speech. Enrich your speech with colorful artistic and literary words. 15% of school-aged children have dyslexia. In this case, the child makes a lot of mistakes while reading, despite the fact that the pronunciation of words is correct. Even if his parents correct him several times, the child reads completely incomprehensible on his own. The reason for this is not the mental development of the child. A child who is very intelligent and has dyslexia will never be able to read properly. Because the child has not developed the ability to receive speech and hear properly. If a school-aged child reads slowly, this is normal, but when reading, he omits the same sounds or syllables, or, on the contrary, adds them on his own, and does not read the words to the end, If you cannot understand the meaning of what you are reading, then consult a specialist. Enrich and complete your impressions by adding them. The teacher attracts the attention of students with the perfection, purity, and impressiveness of his speech, finds a way to their hearts, and eliminates all the conflicts encountered in his professional pedagogical activity without any difficulty. As a result, the teacher is never tired in pedagogical activities, the nervous system is always healthy. Language is a

unique treasure of the nation and has always been expressed in oral and written form. A rich, bright, interesting speech, no matter who he was, was considered the light of a person. Pupils are very attentive to their teacher's speech. Monotonous speech quickly bores students. Students feel as if they are being cheated by the teacher's loud speech during the individual conversation. This causes mistrust of the teacher. Therefore, loud speech can have different effects on the mind of the student. Our teachers should pay special attention to these aspects.

Teachers should not be nervous, especially to follow the daily routine of eating. For example: bitter, hot, cold, drinking alcohol, smoking can cause reddening and inflammation of the vocal organs. To prevent the throat from drying out, experts recommend gargling the larynx with soda and iodine solution. The following tips are also useful for teachers:

1) speaking in the same tone tires the vocal muscles. If you speak with different, expressive signs, the vocal apparatus will be healthy;

2) fine dust of chalk is very harmful for the vocal cords, it is necessary to always wipe the board with a wet cloth;

3) after teaching, if the weather is cold, you should not walk fast. Because the cold weather inflames my people.

Speech etiquette is the main criterion that determines the general morality of a person. Moral education in Central Asia has its own traditions. Instructive thoughts about morality have come down to us in ancient Turkish memoirs, works of great scholars and other written monuments. A person's manners are seen first of all in his speech. What is speech etiquette? Etiquette of speech is understood as conveying the messages that need to be said, respecting the listener, with expressions that are suitable for him and according to the literary norm. Any kind of ugly message can be delivered to the listener without any harm. For this, the speaker must know the language and norms of the literary language perfectly. Polite, pleasant, polite speech does not appear by itself. It can be achieved by doing conscious exercises from a young age, mastering the vocabulary of the language, imitating the speech of exemplary people, and learning from them. The best example for the student is the teacher's speech. The teacher should always feel this in himself, and should never deviate from the norms of etiquette and speech culture in his speech. Conversation begins with a greeting. Politeness in greeting is a prelude to a good conversation after that, it creates a good mood for the listener. If the greeting is dry, without compliments, it can have a negative effect on the next conversation. According to our centuries-old tradition, the answer to consists of In later times, both salam and alik became popular among young people, that is, only one word was used both for greeting and for its response. This is a departure from our historical traditions. In the educational process, there is a need for lively language, exchange of ideas, sincere attitude, respect, and cooperation in achieving the main goal between the teacher and students. Lectures and other educational activities, whose content is shallow, separated from practical experience and life, consisting of general words and dry exhortation, conducted superficially for the sake of formality, do not interest the students, they are not interested in academics. , does not feed enough ideologically. Therefore, it is necessary to organize educational activities in such a way that, under its influence, various objections, scientific thinking and beliefs in relation to this subject should arise and be formed. To increase the effectiveness of the education and training process, first of all, it depends on the scientific potential of the teacher, his reputation in front of young people, his personal qualities, scientific talent, experience and skills in the field of education, and his relationship with students. depends on the established friendship.

The effectiveness of pedagogical skill also depends on the degree to which the teacher's pedagogical ability is formed. Professor M. Ochilov states that ability appears and develops in the process of activity and recommends the following types of teacher ability. For example, knowledge ability, the ability to explain, the ability to observe, the ability to speak, the ability to gain reputation, the ability to communicate. Pedagogical abilities and skills are not easily formed in a teacher. In order to achieve his goal, a person who chooses this profession must constantly study, learn and search, work creatively, quickly understand the reality of our independent country and deeply feel how necessary his work is for the country.

While thinking about the teacher's pedagogical skills, we should pay attention to his consciousness, loyalty to the national idea and ideology, breadth of knowledge and thought, attitude to his task. In particular, it is necessary to take into account the need for the teacher to have a wide range of ideas in pedagogical skills. Because if a person's knowledge and thoughts are not perfect, he cannot reach maturity. In fact, a person solves this or that issue, of course, through thought. Therefore, a person who aspires to become a master of pedagogic skills must constantly expand his knowledge, update the ideas and thoughts that have a moral and moral impact on the student. For this, he needs to read and study a lot. When evaluating the teacher's pedagogical skills, it is important to know how well he can organize education.

Perfect organization of lessons and lectures in continuous education is the primary task of the teacher. The topics studied at a high level are kept in the minds of young people for a long time and have an effective impact on the formation of their faith, beliefs and ideologies. Therefore, the national level of the teacher's attitude to his duty, his passion for coaching young people, his pedagogical skills are first seen in lessons and lectures. The quality of the lesson and lecture determines the level of evaluation of the activity of the science teacher. In order to master the art of teaching, the training organized by the teacher is a means of providing deep knowledge. serves as a mirror showing what needs to be done in order to be a worthy citizen and builder.

Let our young people be satisfied with the lessons of their coaches. Let romantic dreams awaken in them, let their thinking develop, let practical activity, creative ability, love for study and work increase. Let them feel that they have gained knowledge and skills, and that they have received spiritual nourishment, not with the grades they received after the training session. Meaningful, interesting and understandable education firmly connects the heart and soul of the teacher and the students, strengthens the sincere respect and mutual trust between them. For this, first of all, the teacher must master his subject and the methods of teaching it perfectly, the high culture characteristic of a teacher-coach, respect and love for his students, interest in their life and knowledge of their mental states. and explanation, composure, ability to control their emotions, pay attention to their appearance, dress culture, high speech culture, active in public works, especially scientific-educational and spiritual-cultural works among the masses should be propagandists. Only then, our students, who are the future of our country, will mention the names of their coaches with great respect and deep gratitude. For this, every teacher should have relevant knowledge in their subjects, high professional training and high moral character, as specified in the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Education.

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